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WYOMING

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LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Jan. '85	Dec. '84
Labor Force	237,697	244,119
Employment	220,105	230,356
Unemployment	17,592	13,763
Rate (Raw)	7.4	5.6
Rate (S.A.)	6.4	5.6
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.40	$13.44
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.8	43.8
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.4	7.2
Mining Hourly Wage	$11.69	$11.64
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.5	44.2
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	316.1	315.5
Denver (Bimonthly)	350.6	
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.6	+4.0

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

In this issue of *Trends* be sure to see these articles:

— The Best and the Worst
— Labor Force, 1984—A Review
— Dispersion Chart of Some Economic Changes in Wyoming
— Wealth in the U.S.A. and Wyoming
— Annual Average Rates for 1984

IN THE U.S.A.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics both employment and unemployment rose during the first month of 1985. The civilian seasonally adjusted unemployment rate went from 7.2 percent in December to 7.4 percent in January. While employment rose an estimated 118,000 the number of unemployed increased by approximately 293,000 over-the-month.

The number of unemployed people in the United States totaled 8.5 million in January. The number of employed persons in that same month was estimated to be 106.4 million. According to both the establishment (CES) survey and the household survey (CPS) employment has grown by 7.3 million persons since the bottom of the recession in November of 1982.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)

WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

U.S. FEBRUARY ESTIMATES JUST OUT

Seasonally adjusted data for the U.S. shows that the nation had 106.7 million persons working during February. The 7.3 percent unemployment rate means that 8.4 million people were unemployed.

STATE'S RATES INCREASE AGAIN

Preliminary January Unemployment in Wyoming totalled nearly 17,600. See Table 2. The unadjusted unemployment rate of 7.4 percent was a significant increase over December's revised rate of 5.6 percent. Trends for the last several years indicate that increases in unemployment between December and January are expected. Cold weather and post holiday season layoffs probably contributed to this greater than average increase in unemployment.

The seasonally adjusted data reflects the same picture as the raw figures although not to the same extent. The adjusted rate went from 5.6 percent in December to 6.4 percent in January. A look at Table 1 shows that despite increases from the previous month, the unemployment rates of January 1985 are considerably lower than the rates recorded in January of 1984.

COUNTY INFO

While no counties had double-digit unemployemnt rates in December of 1984, Table 2 shows that Niobrara, Lincoln, Fremont, and Sheridan counties all had rates over ten percent in January of 1985.

An interesting point is that while Niobrara County's unemployment rate was 12.8 percent, there were only 178 people considered unemployed in that area. This compares to Natrona County which had over 2,600 persons unemployed which was only 6.9 percent of its labor force. Note that together the Cheyenne and Casper areas had over 4,800 people considered unemployed. Despite the fact that this constituted nearly 28 percent of the state's January total number unemployed, both counties had unemployment rates that were markedly lower than the overall statewide rate of 7.4 percent.

Crook, Hot Springs, Niobrara, and Sublette Counties all had fewer than 200 persons unemployed. The following counties had unemployment rates which were lower than six percent: Albany, Goshen, Hot Springs, Johnson, Washakie, and Weston.

SURROUNDING STATES

The following figures are preliminary December 1984 rates that are yet to be revised. The reason the unrevised figures are used is so that Wyoming's situation can be compared to its neighboring states, who like Wyoming, are just now sending their revisions to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Idaho and Montana had higher rates than Wyoming recording 7.3 and 7.0 percent respectively. The four states that had lower rates than Wyoming's 6.4 percent were Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota at 6.3, 5.9, 5.0, and 4.7 percent respectively.

Arizona, Vermont, and New Hampshire had the lowest December 1984 rates in the U.S. recording 4.4, 4.3, and 4.1 percent respectively. The state of West Virginia once again had the highest unemployment rate in the nation by a wide margin recording a figure of 15.6 percent in December.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

The results of this state's Current Employment Statistics program are printed in part on Table 3. This information is called establishment data because it is the survey results of a randomly selected sample of business establishments operating in Wyoming.

While it appears the Construction industry lost around 7,000 workers over-the-month, Services gained 1,100 and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate gained 500. A glance of total nonfarm employment shows that employment decreases outnumbered increases by 9,000. This follows the seasonal trends exhibited by the other Employment Security Research and Analysis Section programs.

The precipitous drop in construction employment is the result of a couple of different factors. In addition to the expected seasonal layoffs was the annual Bureau of Labor Statistics benchmarking and revision procedures. Assuming consistent historical relationships, labor force and employment figures (especially in construction) will be increasing continually from February through June.

LABOR FORCE, 1984—A REVIEW

By this time it should be no secret to any Wyoming resident that the state's overall economic condition remained flat during 1984, following the pounding it took during the previous year. Bankruptcies were up, business failures continued and employment layoffs remained commonplace.

Looking at just the state's labor force statistics reflects this same sullen picture. Indeed, one would have to go back three years to find an annual average labor force lower than the 254,000 recorded in 1984. In 1981, economic activity was nearly at its' peak, with an average labor force of 251,000, of which 241,000 were employed. In 1982, the average employed labor force held this peak level at 241,000—but then came the bust.

Unemployment began to show an increase in October of 1981, and it continued to increase in almost every single month in 1982 to register an annual average of 15,000 jobless each month—a 50 percent increase in one year. But the worst was yet to come. Not until May of 1983 did monthly unemployment show its first real decline in some 20 consecutive months—down to a staggering 23,900. By year's end, unemployment showed an annual average of 22,000 per month—nearly another 50 percent increase from 1982—the highest average unemployment in the state's history.

So what about 1984? Employment Security Commission records, during the early months of 1984, indicated a loss of jobs statewide, from the same months of 1983, as much as 22,000. These were *jobs* lost, based on payroll records, not estimates.

Average unemployment in 1984 was down from 1983 by more than 27 percent, to 16,000. Unfortunately the average employed labor force was also down from 1983 by nearly one percent, to 238,000, and that was down from the 1982 annual average of 241,000.

As Wyoming jobseekers began running out of unemployment insurance benefits, about mid-1983, they started leaving the state by the thousands. This is evident from the unemployment rate, which declined steadily early in 1984 and did not show a significant increase until November and December. The annual average unemployment rate in 1984 was 6.3 percent, compared to 8.4 percent in 1983, but nearly all this decline is attributable to out-migration.

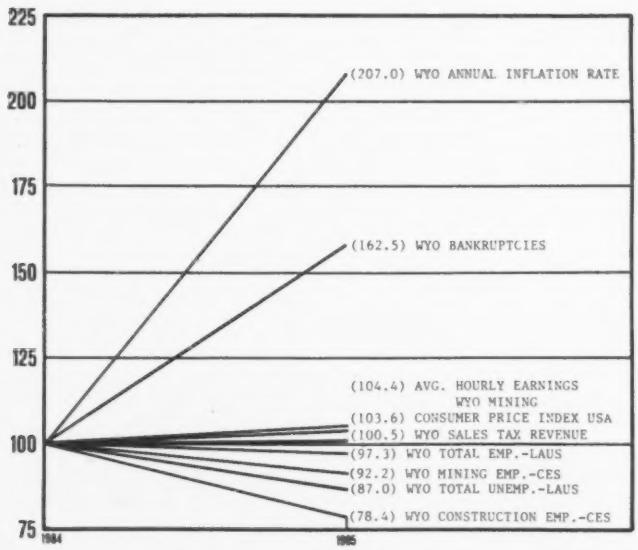
The Census Bureau estimates that Wyoming was one of only three states that had actual population decreases between July of 1983 and July of 1984.

The 1984 employment and unemployment trends returned to near normal seasonal patterns during the year, which suggests at least, that the state's economy has begun to stabilize. We will not attempt to project what 1985 holds in store, but hopefully the new heavy construction projects in various parts of the state will aid in relieving at least a portion of our state's economic discomforts. Almost certainly, it will be quite some time, years perhaps, before we are returned to the robust economic vigor we enjoyed at the beginning of the decade.

SOME ECONOMIC CHANGES IN WYOMING

January 1984 to January 1985

Percent of 1984



Prepared by Research & Analysis, February 1985.

DISPERSION CHART

A dispersion chart is shown above. The change over a single interval of time is compared for many different items. The value of each item in the last year is stated as a percent of the value in the base year. In this particular graph, both the percent change and the name of the item are shown to the right of the line. The following is a brief explanation of each of these items.

Wyoming's Annual Inflation Rate - From January 1984 to January 1985, the Department of Administration and Fiscal Control's Statewide Annual Inflation Rate for all items, went from 1.42 percent to 2.94 percent. Because the rate is expressed as one or two percent, the change in these small numbers will be represented by a comparatively steeper line on the graph.

Wyoming Bankruptcies - The number of bankruptcies in Wyoming for January 1984 was 56 which is 35 less than the 91 which occurred in January of 1985. This is according to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Cheyenne.

Average Hourly Earnings of Wyoming's Mining Industry - According to the Wyoming Employment Security Current Employment Statistics (CES) mining employees were making an average hourly wage of $13.40 during January of 1985. This is an increase of .57¢ from the January 1984 figure of $12.83.

Consumer Price Index, U.S. - The Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index, for all urban consumers, went from 305.2 in January 1984 to 316.1 in January 1985.

Wyoming Sales Tax Revenue - Sales tax revenues were much the same from January 1984 to Janaury 1985. According to the Wyoming Department of Revenue, Sales and Use Tax Division, total sales tax revenue went from $19,033,602 to $19,121,244 over-the-year.

Wyoming Total Employment - Based on the Wyoming Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, total employment in Wyoming fell by over 6,000 workers from 226,124 in January 1984 to 220,105 in January 1985.

Wyoming Mining Employment - Employment in mining lost 2,200 workers during 1984. According to the Wyoming CES program, mining went from 28,300 in January 1984 to 26,100 in January 1985.

Wyoming Total Unemployment - Wyoming's total unemployment dropped 2,621 based on LAUS estimates. Figures for January 1984 and January 1985 were 20,213 and 17,592 respectively.

Wyoming Construction Employment - Construction employment, according to CES data went from 11,100 in January 1984 to 8,700 in January of 1985. This is a drop of 2,400 in a crucial Wyoming industry.

THE BEST AND THE WORST

Wyoming is a state with much diversity, and this becomes quite evident when you look at the wide range of unemployment rates by county for 1984. Out of 23 counties, each with its own economic mix, two can be singled out as having the best and the worst unemployment rates.

Fremont County had a 1984 annual average unemployment rate of 10.6 percent, the worst in the state. Major layoffs in the uranium industry and at the U.S. Steel iron ore mine at Atlantic City (530 employees) were the main causes. Workers who lost their jobs in retail trade, services, and construction, due to the effects of the major mining layoffs, are also a piece of the puzzle.

In 1984, Fremont residents saw their rate go from 15.8 percent in February to 6.8 percent in November. When compared to the statewide annual average rate of 6.3 percent, Fremont County has seen some hard times. However, the rate could have gone higher had it not been for some of the more stabilized employers

such as the tourism industry, the Wyoming State Training School, and Central Wyoming College.

On the other side of the coin, Albany County had an annual average unemployment rate in 1984 of 4.4 percent, well below the statewide average of 6.3 percent, and the lowest rate of any county in the state.

Since 1983, growth in Albany County has been relatively uniform, devoid of the wide fluctuations that have characterized other parts of the state. Because the Albany County economy is not strongly influenced by the mineral industries' activities, it is less subject to the "boom and bust" cycles that have appeared elsewhere. Mining employment for the state accounts for about 14 percent of total employment. Albany County has less than one half percent of its work force employed in mining.

The presence of the University of Wyoming as a major employer has been an important stabilizing factor. The University employs around 2,500 full-time employees which is approximately 22 percent of the county's employment. Retail Trade, is another big employer and important stabilizing factor. Dependent on the University's students and staff, retail trade involved approximately 23 percent of the county's employment.

In the future, both counties will continue in the same directions. Fremont County will look toward an increased demand for iron ore and uranium, which will probably not come for several years. Albany County's stable economy will be strongly tied to government and college enrollment.

ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES FOR 1984

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has recently released the 1984 annual average unemployment rates for all states. The national annual average unemployment rate in 1984 was 7.5 percent, which was significantly lower than the 1983 rate of 9.6 percent. It is no surprise then that all states had an over-the-year decrease in their annual average unemployment rates. During the year there was an average of 8.5 million people considered unemployed. This was 2.2 million fewer unemployed than the year before.

Wyoming's 1984 rate was 6.3 percent which was a good deal lower than the 7.5 percent U.S. rate. There were 19 states which had lower unmeployment rates than Wyoming during 1984. This is a different picture from the one seen in 1979 and 1980, when Wyoming's unemployment rates were 2.8 and 4.0 percent, the lowest in the country. Already mentioned was the fact that Wyoming's average number unemployed in 1984 was 16,000 while employment averaged 238,000, making for a total labor force average of 254,000 for the year.

WEALTH IN THE U.S.A. AND WYOMING

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has recently published net worth figures that reveal that the United States had nearly 407,700 millionaires in 1982. This is more than twice the 1976 figure of approximately 180,000. One important reason for the huge increase is the effects of inflation. A million dollars in 1982 was worth around $640,000 back in 1976.

Of the nearly 408,000 millionaires in the nation, Wyoming had a mere 1,300 or 0.3 percent of the total. However, when populations of the various states are taken into consideration, Wyoming's situation is an enviable one.

Other IRS figures showed the number of people in each state with gross assets of $500,000 or more. Again in the terms of sheer numbers, Wyoming ranked very low when compared to the other states. However, when based on the share of the population, Wyoming ranked fourth among all states as the following table shows.

THE TOP TEN STATES WHERE PEOPLE WITH GROSS ASSETS MAKE UP THE BIGGEST SHARES OF THE POPULATION*

RANK	STATE	NO. OF PEOPLE PER 1,000 WITH GROSS ASSETS OVER $500,000
1	North Dakota	24
2	Nebraska	19
3	Iowa	18
4	Wyoming	17
5	Montana	16
6	Connecticut	16
7	Florida	15
8	Texas	13
9	Arizona	13
10	California	12

*Reprinted from U.S. News and World Report, March 18, 1985

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
January 1985	316.1	307.3	342.0	257.1	199.8	314.7	391.0
Annual % Change	3.6	2.6	3.9	5.8	1.7	2.8	5.8

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
January 1985	312.6	306.9	335.7	256.3	198.5	316.7	389.3
Annual % Change	3.3	2.5	3.4	5.8	1.6	2.9	5.9

RECENT RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS PUBLICATIONS

- **1985 Wyoming Annual Planning Report;** a comprehensive analysis of labor market developments for the state and its counties.
- **State and County Summary of Covered Employment Annual Report;** gives average employment and average weekly wages by industry for the state and its counties for 1981, 1982, and 1983.
- **Fourth Quarter 1984 Report of Applicants and Job Openings;** comes from information supplied by Wyoming's 16 Job Service Centers entailing an analysis of job openings and applicants and characteristics of both.
- **Occupational Employment Statistics, Manufacturing and Hospitals in Wyoming: 1983;** based on a sample of these industries, this report identifies the staffing patterns and occupations comprising these industries.
- **The Statistical Review of Wyoming;** not published since the mid-1970's, this 150 page report compiles all the significant data generated by the Wyoming Employment Security Commission from 1939 to 1984.
- **Wyoming Occupational Outlook;** just released, this report projects industry and occupational growth in Wyoming up to 1990. It also provides information concerning the number of expected job openings in many occupations.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	JAN 1985 [1]	DEC 1984 [1]	JAN 1984 [2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	237,697	244,119	246,337	- 2.6	- 3.5
Unemployment	17,592	13,763	20,213	27.8	- 13.0
Employed Labor Force	220,105	230,356	226,124	- 4.5	- 2.7
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	182,000	191,000	181,530	- 4.7	0.3
b. Agriculture[3]	7,866	10,085	8,011	- 22.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	7.4% 6.4%*	5.6% 5.6%*	8.2% 7.1%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	8.0% 7.4%*	7.0% 7.2%*	8.8% 8.0%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	2.6%	1.8%	3.8%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 573.52	$ 588.67	$ 537.58	- 2.6	6.7
Average Weekly Hours	42.8	43.8	41.9	- 2.3	2.1
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.40	$ 13.44	$ 12.83	- 0.3	4.4
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	29,805	17,727	34,358	68.1	- 13.2
a. Initial	5,774	2,665	4,529	116.7	27.4
Weeks Compensated	14,412	14,194	35,511	1.5	59.4
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 2,905,535	$ 2,050,745	$ 3,719,532	41.7	- 21.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 147.06	$ 144.48	$ 127.44	1.8	15.4
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,525	2,572	3,613	37.1	- 2.4
Non-Ag. Openings Received	1,920	2,213	1,492	- 13.2	28.7
Non-Ag. Placements	1,711	2,131	1,814	- 19.7	- 5.7
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 496.83	$ 514.49	$ 499.68	- 3.4	- 0.6
Average Weekly Hours	42.5	44.2	43.3	- 3.8	- 1.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 11.69	$ 11.64	$ 11.54	0.4	1.3
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	316.1	315.5	305.2	0.2	3.6
Producer Prices, All Commodities	309.8	309.9	308.1	0.0	0.6
Retail Prices of Food 1967 = 100	307.3	305.1	299.4	0.7	2.6

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 2

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984	%CHANGE DEC-JAN	%CHANGE JAN-JAN	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984
Statewide	237,697	244,119	246,337	- 2.6	- 3.5	17,592	13,763	20,213	7.4	5.6	8.2
Albany	14,309	14,901	14,664	- 4.0	- 2.4	781	613	967	5.5	4.1	6.6
Big Horn	4,703	4,780	5,008	- 1.6	- 6.1	456	309	351	9.7	6.5	7.0
Campbell	18,004	18,568	18,653	- 3.0	- 3.5	1,170	846	1,160	6.5	4.6	6.2
Carbon	8,967	9,061	9,649	- 1.0	- 7.1	758	580	1,021	8.5	6.4	10.6
Converse	6,974	6,850	7,113	1.8	- 2.0	586	455	622	8.4	6.6	8.7
Crook	2,525	2,663	2,627	- 5.2	- 3.9	183	165	204	7.2	6.2	7.8
Fremont	15,935	16,485	18,264	- 3.3	- 12.8	1,736	1,393	2,777	10.9	8.5	15.2
Goshen	6,252	6,664	6,360	- 6.2	- 1.7	363	306	412	5.8	4.6	6.5
Hot Springs	2,917	2,879	2,864	1.3	1.9	154	124	113	5.3	4.3	3.9
Johnson	3,503	3,631	3,770	- 3.5	- 7.1	206	121	345	5.9	3.3	9.1
Laramie	34,282	34,014	33,878	0.8	1.2	2,221	1,604	2,598	6.5	4.7	7.7
Lincoln	5,735	6,026	5,711	- 4.8	0.4	632	590	701	11.0	9.8	12.3
Natrona	37,916	38,726	38,803	2.1	- 2.3	2,622	2,103	2,766	6.9	5.4	7.1
Niobrara	1,385	1,540	1,300	- 10.1	6.5	178	135	58	12.8	8.8	4.5
Park	12,014	12,705	12,304	- 5.4	- 2.4	950	679	724	7.9	5.3	5.9
Platte	4,061	4,237	3,956	- 4.2	2.7	294	257	420	7.2	6.1	10.6
Sheridan	11,064	11,553	12,637	- 4.2	- 12.4	1,154	964	1,400	10.4	8.3	11.1
Sublette	2,287	2,380	2,351	- 3.9	- 2.7	147	79	109	6.4	3.3	4.6
Sweetwater	18,854	19,572	20,317	- 3.7	- 7.2	1,288	985	1,618	6.8	5.0	8.0
Teton	6,275	6,542	6,616	- 4.1	- 5.2	506	552	585	8.1	8.4	8.8
Uinta	11,171	11,607	10,723	- 3.8	4.2	727	536	584	6.5	4.6	5.4
Washakie	5,004	5,130	5,077	- 2.5	- 1.4	277	201	407	5.5	3.9	8.0
Weston	3,559	3,603	3,693	- 1.2	- 3.6	205	167	274	5.7	4.6	7.4

The ESC wishes to stress that the data contained in this table are only estimates. The data for the current month is a preliminary estimate and will be revised next month, and revised yet again in about one year. On an annual average basis, the accuracy of these estimates may vary from the actual figures by as much as eight percent, plus or minus.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	JAN 1985[2]	DEC 1984[3]	JAN 1984	DEC 1984	JAN 1984
	Total	Total	Total	to JAN 1985	to JAN 1985
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	188.5	197.5	194.6	- 4.6	- 3.1
Manufacturing	8.6	8.4	7.7	- 3.4	11.7
Durable Goods	4.1	4.0	3.5	2.5	17.1
Nondurable Goods	4.5	4.9	4.2	- 8.2	7.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.1	1.2	1.2	- 8.3	- 8.3
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	179.9	188.6	186.9	- 4.6	- 3.7
Mining	26.1	26.2	28.3	- 0.4	- 7.8
Contract Construction	8.7	15.8	11.1	- 44.9	- 21.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	15.4	16.5	15.8	- 6.7	- 2.5
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.2	3.3	- 3.1	- 6.1
Transportation except Railroads	5.7	6.6	5.8	- 13.6	- 1.7
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.6	6.7	6.7	- 1.5	- 1.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.0	43.8	44.2	- 1.8	- 2.7
Wholesale Trade	9.0	8.8	9.2	2.3	- 2.2
Retail Trade	34.0	35.0	35.0	- 2.9	- 2.9
Food Stores	4.9	5.0	5.0	- 2.0	- 2.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.7	5.9	5.7	- 3.4	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	10.6	11.1	12.1	- 4.5	- 12.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.1	7.6	7.8	6.6	3.8
Services	29.9	28.8	30.6	3.8	- 2.3
Personal Services	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.0	11.8
Medical & Other Health Services	6.2	6.3	6.1	- 1.6	1.6
Government	48.7	49.9	49.1	- 2.4	- 0.8
Federal Government	6.2	6.2	6.6	0.0	- 6.1
State & Local Government	42.5	43.7	42.5	- 2.7	0.0
State Government	13.9	12.8	12.9	8.6	7.8
Local Government	28.6	30.9	29.6	- 7.4	- 3.4

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	JAN 1985[2]	DEC 1984[3]	JAN 1984	DEC 1984	JAN 1984
	Total	Total	Total	to JAN 1985	to JAN 1985
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	32.8	35.1	33.8	- 6.6	- 3.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.5	1.2	- 13.3	8.3
Nondurable Goods	0.8	0.9	0.7	- 11.1	14.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.5	0.6	0.4	- 16.7	25.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	31.5	33.6	32.6	- 6.3	- 3.4
Mining	5.0	5.2	6.0	- 3.8	- 16.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.5	4.6	5.5	- 2.2	- 18.2
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.5	0.6	0.5	- 16.7	0.0
Contract Construction	1.9	2.5	1.8	- 24.0	5.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.0	2.1	2.3	- 4.8	- 13.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.5	9.8	9.4	- 3.1	1.1
Wholesale Trade	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	8.8
Retail Trade	5.8	6.1	6.0	- 4.9	- 3.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.6	1.7	1.7	- 5.9	- 5.9
Services	5.6	5.5	5.5	1.8	1.8
Government	5.9	6.8	5.9	- 13.2	0.0
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	5.2	6.1	5.2	- 14.8	0.0
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.4	30.9	29.0	- 4.9	1.4
Manufacturing	1.2	1.0	1.2	20.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.2	29.9	27.8	- 5.7	1.4
Contract Construction	0.9	1.8	1.2	- 50.0	- 25.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.3	3.3	3.6	0.0	- 8.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.2	7.6	7.1	- 5.3	1.4
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.9	0.8	- 11.1	0.0
Retail Trade	6.4	6.7	6.3	- 4.5	1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.8	1.8	5.6	5.6
Services & Miscellaneous	4.8	5.5	4.5	- 12.7	6.7
Government	10.0	9.7	9.4	3.1	6.4
Federal Government	2.5	2.4	2.3	4.2	8.7
State & Local Government	7.5	7.3	7.1	2.7	5.6

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag. establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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